BEAUTY'S SLUMBER ROBE.

The Exquisite Modelling and Stitching of French Art.

TOO SWEET FOR ANYTHING

The Night Dress Has Come to be Very Elaborate and Costly.

The French Women Excel in Needlework Hence They Make the Most Beautifu ments-They Are Rich in Gause and Ruffes and Frills-Machine-Made Robes Are Not Good Enough for the Rich New York Girl-Some of the Latest Creations.

If you look in the dictionary you will find that a "nightgown is a loose gown worn for a



gerie counters you will discover that it is a vesture of film frilled with ribbons, dainty enough for a fairy' bridal dress, but cost ly, as if for a queen's adorning. You will learn that the frail little garment is gov-erned by a fashion quite as arbitrary as that which measures the height of a derby

grown and regulates the roll of a dress coat collar. This season the fancy in these gowns is for a greater elaborate ness of decoration than ever before, bu the profusion of trimming tolerates only the finest and most delicate of laces and embroideries. While you wait for some oblig-

ing sales girl to submit her stock to your in-spection you reflect on a lot of things about the gauze and frills. besides their construction. First of all, you think how the thrifty housewife, that has al-

ways made her own things of this kind out of unbleached muslin. according to the patterns handed down from her foremothers would stare if you told her that elegant women could not get their undergarments made sat-isfactorily in this country; that the practical American mind failed to interpret the poetry of petticoats and chomises. We are in too much of a hurry, too lately descended from the butcher shop and grocery, to have the inherent artistic feeling necessary to cre-



Been only a little while since we were all making our own coarse unbleached garments, and besides we are under the thraldom of the busy. whirring, noisy sewing machine. The French woman has done her exquisite stitching for Banner with all loyalty, but there are things we can't do, and needlework is one of them.

As you reflect on the vanity of the woman who thus adorns the garments that modesty forbids her ever to display, your admiration grows for her sincority and conscientiousness. You wonder if a woman who will not deceive



you with outside finery, concealing coarse ness and shabbiness underneath, isn't rather to be commended than criticised. If we were all careful to have fair and sweet the under side wouldn't the world be a better place to live in?

But the girl has come with the gowns. They are all of English long-cloth or French nain-sook, fine and white. Silk garments are no longer considered in good taste. The curious fancy for black underwear has quite died out. and the only colored things are French lawn and batiste gowns with tiny flower sprigs of solor. These are trimmed with ruffles scal-



oped on the edges with the color of the figures. Here is a white gown with broad full frills whipped on the edge with a color, just a fine thread of rod or blue crossed in the whip-ping to hold the rolled edge firmly, and do away with the necessity of hemming.

The white gowns are trimmed with point de Paris, Platte lace, imitation guipure, or valenciennes. The point de Paris comes in a great varioty of patterns now, ivy leaf, oak leaf, ribbon edge, &c. Everything has a broad, full ruffle for a trimming—that is, everything that doesn't have two ruffles. The little short drawers have full flounces five or six inches deep and one yard in circumference. The flounce is made of strips of lace and embroidered insertion, and has one or two broad lace ruffles on the edge. It is ioined to the garment beneath an insertion through which a ribbon runs and tiez on one side in a bow. The effect is that of a very short little petticcat, and the idea seems to have been copied from the skirt dancers' costume. The prettiest chemias is the "Marguerite." which is cut very low about the shoulders with a three or four inch frill of ince turned down about the neck, and a belt of insertion just below the bust with the inevitable ribbon to tie in the ubisuitous bow.

Some of the fine French chemises have a little yoke of dainty needlework laced in front with ribbon, and the lace is gathered to the variety of patterns now, ivy leaf, oak leaf, rib

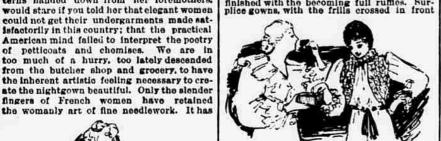


belt. The greatest variety of style appears in the gowns, as well as the most elaborate ef-fects. One trailing slumber robe of fine thin cloth has a waist of length wise strips of inser-tion and tucks fulling to a broad belt of lace insertion lined with ribbon. Over the tucked waist is a zouave of lace insertion, with little full ruffles on all the edges.



Another fascinating combination of nainsook and point du Faris has a broad tucked
flounce about the hem and a gathered waist
made of broad insertions arranged in the
form of a V. The open neck has a four-inch
ruffie of lace turning down and back from the
neck and growing narrower as it approaches
the waist line. It is fastened with three bows
of ribbon in front and has no sleeves, only a
ruffie of lace about the arm hole.

A gown with a little full waist of leaf-embroidered nainsook, with cross bands of lace
and a deep double ruffie about the neck, has
graceful little elbow sleeves made of strips of
the lace and embroidery, and finished with a
ruffie just below the elbow. Elaborate collars
decorate some of the robes either with a sailor
or double V effect in the back and a shawl
shape in front, but in either case the collar
is made of insertion and has the broad
double or single frills. The sleeves
are made after the old-fashioned flowing
sleeve model or are cut short to the elbow and
finished with the becoming full ruffles. Surplice gowns, with the frills crossed in front



and the ribbon belt tying at the side, are very dainty and pretty. More gowns come without sleeves than have ever been shown before and almost all the French styles are low at the neck. It would be as difficult to find one of these gowns without ribbons threaded in the insertions and tied in graceful bows as it would be to find one with any machine work about it. Every sitch is exquisitely set by skilled needlewomen, many of them by the Sisters and their pupils in French convents. Satin ribbons one or two inches wide are used instead of the narrow ones so popular last season. The latter are seen only in the chemises, which they draw up about the shoulders. The short flannel skirts worn under the slik petticoat have colored silk ruffles beneath the lace frills, and the tucks are feather-stitched with the color or broad insertions are sewed around the skirts lined with ribbon of the color.



Only the pale tints of pink and blue are used. The corset must be made of the same material as the outer petticoat. All kinds of striped and changeable taffets, moire brocade, figured silk and satin are employed in the petticoat department. No limit is set to the richness of the material or the fancifulness of the decoration. Pinked and plaited ruffles, lace, and insertions are all arranged with varied and pleasing effect to make a shimmer of pretty color when a woman picks up her gown and a swish and rustle when it sweeps up microbes and refuse from the pavement.

Now, when you see the smart girl in her tweed gown, mannish waistcoat, four-in-hand tie and Derby, you may be very sure this severity of outward garb is supplemented by a most feminine extravagance of daintiness underneath that is the saving grace of her womanliness. A girl hasn't given up all her ideals so long as she wears a slik betticoat. And no matter how tightly her clubhandled umbrella is rolled, how she assumes a mannish swagger, and talks about independence and equal rights, you may know by the very rustle of the sliken skirt that in her heart she knows that she would rather superintend the right man's dinners, and wait up for him nights when he "had to see a man" at the club, than to vote for the President.



SILK IS IN GREAT FAVOR.

Bowns of It Made of Black or of Colored Material. The once-honored silken gown has been restored to favor and popularity. It was once the distinguishing mark of gentility, but has of late fallen into disfavor through the great fancy for cloth dresses. The silk used for the new gowns is of a heavy ribbed glossy kind, which falls softly in graceful folds. Very often the skirt has no trimming, particularly when the black



satin. The skirt joins the bodies beneath a girdle of handsome open jet lined with blue, and the sleeves and sharply pointed zounves are of brocaded velvet, black, with a red pattern, and a hint of blue.

THE LENTEN GIRL. Very Demure and Clothed to a Gown You may meet the demure devotes on any

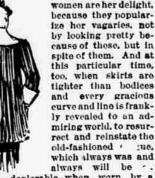
bright morning in her dove gray Lenten gown. simply fashioned, it is true, but with a simunmistakeable Paris stamp and lined with silk. The trailing gray skirt has no hint of trimming, but is fin-ished with soft folds of the material laid one above the other like tucks, and is joined to the waist beneath a chatelain of dull silver. formed of rosary beads, with a tiny silver prayer book fastened among its jingling trinkate. The waist is fulled from the high ollar of velvet and



NOT PERY PRETTY.

tion-The Reason Why. The new spring coat is a mortification to the

flesh and a vexation to the spirit of the slender woman. Fashion has moods and tenses, but she seldom makes the slender woman the object of attack. Slim women are her delight, because they popularize her vagaries, not



always will be

which always was and always will be ... abomination, deplorable when worn by a gracefully slight woman, ridiculous when attempted by a stout one, evidences an actual maliciousness on the part of the designers. However the seamless and shapeless garment will be worn, for long discipline has taught women that fashlons and husbands and dispensations of Trovidence are things useless to argue against, and must be endured, like the weather. One style of this coat is in hunter's green cloth, with collar and cuffs of tan cloth, and white pearl buttons. It is called the "Tandem," and will be one of the favorite styles for spring common wear. Another more dressy coat, with the same straight cut back, and an added injustify in the shape of a Watteau plait in the back, is of dark brown cloth, with a graduated design in braiding carried out in brown and gold. The sleeves have a double set of cuffs, above the clow and at the wrist, and the front is closed at one side with loops of gold cord over brown buttons.

COMMON SENSE IN A GOWN.

Cheap, Durable, Light, Pretty, Comfortable, and, Above All, Perfect Fitting. "Any man can write an opic poem," Dumas

business dress with so many points of excel-

lence as the one under notice. It is of blue the excellence of cheapness with that of durability. The plain bell mohair and stitched around the bottom many times, and at the right side opens bebuttoned over with buttons. The bodice is stitched down in

plaits at the waist and sewed to the skirt beneath a heavy cord. The front of the waist is blue surah, wrinkled braid, and has a collar of gold braid; over this an Eton coat of serge, with a rolling collar and three pear buttons on each side. The gown is loose and designed to he worn without corsets, and the dress actually has a pocket hidden beneath the lid which covers the skirt opening. The weight of the gown is reduced to a minimum, and the fact that the skirt has to be lifted when walking is the only point where it differs from the ideal of the reformer.

The secret of success lies in the fact that the dress was made at a reliable place, where perfectly the compatible of the compatible. plaits at the waist and

dress was made at a reliable place, where per-fect fitting and comfort are not incompatible.

The Little Maid of Honor and Her Exquisite

One of the quaintest costumes for the little 'maid of honor." without which the fashionable wedding is incomplete and the certificate scarcely legal, consists of a little gathered dross of finest white mull, very soft and full and simply hemstitched at the bottom. It is belted just beneath the arms with a blue liberty silk sash, very broad, but of silk so fine



and thin that it ties softly in its huge bow. The sleeves are very full and puffed to the elbow, where lace frills finish them. The colar, too, is of point and so deep that it meets the sash. A large poke bonnet of shirred multi is trimmed with blue feathers, blue mitts cover the tiny hands, and blue slippers with blue lace stockings complete the dress.

THE WHITE VEIL

Too fiweet for Anything When . Worn by Dark-oyed Women. White veils figure largely in the summer importations. The women crowded and pushed about a counter where they were sold the other day and fought for first chance at the stock. Wondering what the incentive was after waiting for a moment, the reporter saw a dark-eyed, dark-haired girl holding the veiling up to her face to show the ladies the effect. Without the veil she was the ordinary tenement house type, in a badly fitting bodice and a black apron; with it she was a Spanish sefloretta with mystic charm in her dark and glorious eyes. The doubtful woman, the hesitating, the economical, all were convinced that the one thing needful to make life perfect was a white veil, and yet the salesgiri did not speak, only again and again held the web to her face. What a good sale bill she must have figured upthat night, and what a lot of disappointed blue and gray-eyed women there will be when these veils are tried on at home.

HATS AND BONNETS.

The Spring Styles are Unique and Beaut-The shop windows are gay with spring hats and bonnets, festoons of bright satin and moiré ribbons, and garlands of flowers, rival-

ling in delicacy and exquisiteness of coloring

the fragrant models from which they are copied. Straws are even more lacy and transparent than those of last year, crowns are absurdly small, and ribbons with flowers the favorite decoration. peculiarly vivid yet soft shade of green stands out strongly among the fashionable The pancake

style still prevails, and is tilted and twisted in a great variety of becoming shapes. Among the new hats seen at the dog show was one of ceru open straw with a sail of lace in front and a mast of ribbon at the back. The strings were of ceru satin ribbon and fastened high up on the hair beneath a resette. Another very spring-like hat of black lace straw was lined with pink chiffon and trimmed with green the beautiful straightful strai

ribbon and pink aza-leas.
Adove-like little bon-net is of gray fancy straw, scalloped with silver cord and trimmed with gray vel-vet ribben and strings and a silver and pink osprey. A picturesque hat of fine light straw has its crown veiled in hat of fine light straw has its crown veiled in green Bengaline silk and encircled with a torsade in gay striped ribbon, caught up at the side with an old paste buckle and with ends of embroidered lisso round a cluster of yellow ostrich tips.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Women of Rank Active in Charity-A Girl Composer-Rosa Honheur's New Picture -American Goods in the White House,

The Grand Duchess of Baden, daughter and sister of Emperors, is at the head of a hospital, a cooking school, a training school for servants, a school of art for women, and a mending school. The Queen of Italy is at the head of an industrial college for women founded by herself. The royal ladies of Sweden support an industrial school. And the Empress of China is having a large cloth and silk factory built in the palace grounds, as the law forbids her going outside them, where she will give many of the unemployed women and girls of her empire congenial work.

Among the American pictures which have been well hung in the Paris Salon are some bearing the name of Elizabeth Strong. The young artist, a California girl, has fought her way to success unaided. When her brother, also an artist, felt the necessity of foreign study he was sent abroad through the liberality of California citizens. When the sister went abroad she paid her own way, and is now estab-

"Where," asks the American man, "are our wives? In the streets," he answers, "at teas, luncheons, dinners, in the shape, travelling abroad, at Browning clubs, faith-cure seances women's rights' meetings. Ibsen reunions Meredith mornings, Blavatsky circles, indigent female rescues, arriving immigrants' shelters, mothers' meetings, Jowish refugees, Bulgarian bazaars-anywhere, everywhere, except at home."

Augusta Holmes, who is taking great interest in the World's Fair, is well known as a musical composer. When only thirteen years of age she composed a minuet for the Artillery Regiment of the Guard, and the conductor of the orchestra asked her to direct the rehearsals. Her most noted work is a triumphal ode, glorifying France and the republic, and was produced in Paris two years ago by 1,200 musicians. Mile. Holmes planned all the decorations, costumes, and stage scenery for the production and trained the choruses. So great was her success that the Legion of Honor was promised to her.

The Neapolitan woman of the upper class is not interested in the higher education or industrial progress of her sex, according to a woman traveller's description. She can smile sweetly, dance lightly, coquette gracefully, and dress daintily, but to blister her soft paim with an oar, prick her tapor fingers with a needle, broaden her siender foot by walking or wrinkle her smooth brow with study are to her undreamed of absurdities. The little brothers and sisters in a Neapolitan household are rigorously separated. They work and play at different hours, and are brought up according to an entirely different code. The daughters are educated in Rome or Paris at the Sacré Cœur, and if there are several girls in one family one is dedicated to the Church. The Neapolitan woman of the upper class i

Rosa Bonheur has just completed a painting for which she has refused \$69,000. The Empress Eugenie was one of the first to recognize the merits of the talented woman painter, and it was by the Empress's wish that she received the decoration she prizes so highly. When the story of the ill-fated Eugenie's extravagance and frivolity is told, of her wardrobe that represented in value \$1,000,000 and her allowance of \$10,000 a day for household expenses, some chivalrous defender of the sex ought to tell this story of her appreciation of a woman's talent.

"Never talk about yourself, your diseases your domesties, or your dresses. Talk about your friends' interests, not your own," ad-vises one of the most interesting conversation-alists among women—Margaret Fuller.

One of the most interesting personalities in the ranks of New York's great army of self-supporting women is that of Cynthia M. Westover, who is now engaged at the Museum of Natural History in collecting selentifie data and recording descriptions of new specimens. Miss Westover is a Western girl who became first known in New York as one of the most efficient of women inspectors during their reign at the Custom House. She was promoted to duty occupying shorter hours for superior work, and after hours kept up her studies at the business college from which she graduated. At the same time she was an eager student of the languages, boarding each year with a family of different nationality, and learning to speak French, German, Italian, and Spanish with great fluency. This knowledge was of special value to her during her work with Mr. Beatty in the Street Cleaning Iepartment, where she was able to talk with the workmen in their own language and amicahly arrange misunderstandings. Now, in addition to her museum work, she edits a department in the Secial Economist and writes books, two of which are ready for the publisher.

Several women have been permitted to practise dentistry in Denmark after having passed the regular examinations.

New York has a woman embalmer of the dead. She is one of four in the United States, and of six in the world. Her name is Miss Heaton Dart, and she makes about five dollars on each body she embalms.

The wife of a prominent Southern clergy-man, who has served her probation in the regular training school for nurses, has organ-ized a voluntary nursing sisterhood. The members have pledged themselves to attend a three months' course of lectures on practical nursing, and to visit the sick poor one day in each month, thus providing for daily visits among the thirty members.

One of the most capable leaders in the auf-frage party is Laura Clay, daughter of Cas-sius Clay of Kentucky. In the discussions of important matters Miss Clay gives evidence of uncommen good judgment, keen insight, and logical reasoning that would, if she were a man, give her a high place in the political arena.

Mrs. Harrison directs that no foreign goods are to be used in the furniture of the White House except when it is impossible to find the needed material in America. The wife of the Executive has her gowns made in this country, too, an example worthy of emulation. When a lady of rank and place in London marries of a daughter, or for any reason orders a large number of gowns, they are made by English designers from materials manufac-

Spain boasts of one remarkable authoress, Emilia Bazan, who is now engaged in a monthly review, of which she is herself the only contributor, although each edition contains a story, a review of the most notable books published during the month, and a disquisition on the principal topics of the day. At the same time she is finishing a novel.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has asked permission of the German Government to have the grand bronze doors of the Strasburg cathedral re-produced for the woman's building of the Ex-position, because these doors were designed and wrought by a woman, Sabina Steinboch, who was the sister, assistant, and adviser of the architect.

The Ladies' Health Protective Society, having succeeded in their reform of the slaughter-house ahuses, are now working vigorously for the abolition of the tenement-house factories, the cremation of the unknown dead, and the destruction of the city garbage by fire,

Paris is agitating the organization of a woman's club whose object shall be social intercourse, afternoon tea, and gossip. Only the wives of members of the men's clube will be admitted, and no male intruder will be admitted into the sacred precincts of the "Cercle des Femmes du Monde," as the new club will be named.

Michigan has more than fifty women engaged in active newspaper work, of whom five publish their own newspapers independent of any associate.

It is estimated that about 3,000 women are employed in American printing offices at from \$300 to \$500 salary. Men receive double this amount for the same work. The conductors on all the street cars and other vehicles for the public in a large section of Warsaw, Russia, are women, who fulfil their duties better to the satisfaction of the public than men.

The medical education of the native young women of India is extending with great rapidity under the encouragement of the Countess of Dufferin's Association. In Bombay alone sixty-two native girls have been admitted to the Medical College within the past six years, and several of these are now qualified practitioners.

Isabel F. Hapgood, Telstoi's translator, has accumulated a fund of nearly \$2,500 to be distributed by the philanthropic peasant Count. There are 58,000 women in England enrolled in trade unions.

Swedish women vote in the cities for Municipal Councillors and in the country for members of the County Council, and, as the latter body appoints the members of the upper chamber of the Diet, the women may be said to exercise a direct power in Swedish affairs.

The Equal Suffrage Association of Rockford. Ill., has published and distributed widely through the town a "Gift Cooking Book," the recipes in which were interspersed with expressions of opinion in favor of woman suffrage. The object of the book was to get those women who think they have all the rights they want to read up the subject, knowing that a woman will read a cook book when she will not read anything else.

IN THE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

-An American in Leipsie-Vassar's Alum ne Association-Bequests for Institutions

Women students in Leipsic have been of late greatly concerned about their privileges in the university. It seems that the law prohibits women from attending lectures, but the late Minister of Education, Von Garber, was a man of liberal ideas and had ignored the law. The attitude of the new Minister on the question was unknown, and rumors were current in Leipsic that a protest against the presence of women was to be sent in which might inter lict them. Martha Foote Crow. Vice-President of the American Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, appealed to the new Minister, Von Seydewitz, through the American Consul, describing American colleges and college wo men, of whom there are 48,000 in colleges and universities now and several thousand that have taken degrees, and setting forth the demand for women teachers with the special raining of the universities. The petition has intercepted the protest and won over the pretestor, who has promised to offer no opposition to the presence of women where indi-vidual professors are willing to admit them to the lectures.

At the meeting of the General Alumnæ Association of Vassar the following officers were elected for two years: President, Margaret Healy, '80; Vice-1residents, Harriet Swinburne Hale, '73, and Mary Jordan, '70; Secretary, Ada Thurston, '80; Assistant Secretary, Fila C. Green, '87; Treasurer, M. L. Bernard, '78 78.
The Endowment Committee report \$31,000 pledged toward the Maria Mitchell fund.

The Royal University of Ireland has conferred distinction upon two of the women lecturers of Alexandra College, Dublin, by enrolling them as members of its examining body. The Royal University has opened its degrees and exhibitions alike to men and women, and now makes most generous recognition of the ability of women.

Three of the four Old South prizes given to graduates of the Boston high schools for the best essays on historical subjects were this year awarded to girls.

Nearly 300 women are attending Boston Uni versity. Seven are in the law school, 43 in the medical department, and 11 in the school of theology. By the gift of \$2,200 M.Q. A. French of Cambridge founded in the College of Liberal Arts a scholarship which bears her name.

Bryn Mawr College is to have four new fel-lowships, one in Latin and one each in German, Blomance, and Chemistry. Vassar's share of the Payerweather bequest \$50,000, is to be used in building the new dormitory made necessary by the increase in the number of students.

A two-thousand-dollar scholarship has been established at Mount Holyoke College by Mrs. Mary Hall of New York

Mme. Bodichon bequeathed \$5,000 to Girton College and \$5,000 to Bedford College, both English schools for women. Mrs. Dickinson of Fairport, N. Y., has just given \$40,000 to Oberlin College to be added to the general en-dowment fund.

Prof. Ely of Vassar College says of the practical work of college women: "As to the college women is a to the college woman's individual work in the church and in the community, ask the pastors of our churches in the various towns and villages, consult the Boards of the hospitals, training schools, and other philanthropic enterprises, and, having gathered all the statistics, decide whether, in the twenty years in which the opportunities for higher education have been offered to women, education has created a race of idle, skeptical, and selfish women."

OVERTAKEN BY THE STORM. What Happened to Sheridan's Messenger When His Horse Stumbled. From the Boston Herald.

When His Horse Stumbled.

From the Bookm Herald.

A group of old cavalrymen were gathered in the smoking room at their post headquarters one stormy day, engaged in narrating marvellous tales of the speed and endurance of the horses they had owned or handled during the famous structile, when Gile, whose fame as a good story teller is not strengthened by a reputation for veracity, spoke up, saying:

"You remember that big chestnut I rode when attached to Sheridan's headquarters in 'e4'?" A smile passed round the circle, and the Major, with a wink, replied. "No, what was he, Gile?"

"What was he? Why, he was the fastest horse in Sheridan's cavalry. He had but one fault—he wasn't sure-footed—and that was what cost me these scars I carry to remind me of the hottest race I ever took part in."

His hearers romembered the many ways in which Gile had told those scars wore received, and knew a good story was coming.

"I got him of a Southern planter." Gile continued, "and the stories of his speed soon got to headquarters. Whether this helped to bring it about I can't say, but 'twas but a short time before they had me engaged in carrying important despatches through the enemy's lines. The surrounding country was infested with guerrillas, and Moaby's men were especially active in capturing our detached pickets and scouts. As you may see my work was of an exceedingly hazardous nature, but, as I was familiar with the country, and always kept my eyes open. I had little fear of being drawn into an ambush, and when it came to a chase I knew they hadn't the horse that could overtake me.

"But one morning as I was riding leisurely down the Brownswille turnpike I heard hoofbeats behind, and turning saw a squad of Johnnies coming down on me on the gallop. I touched the spurs to my horse and was off like the wind, and soon I heard the pop, pop, pop of their carbines behind me. They fired till their ammunition was exhausted and never touched me, and I should have got off all right, but just then my horse and mount again I was struck

RUBINSTEIN HEARD AGAIN.

As Great as Ever-At a Charity Concert in

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Anton Rubinstein has been heard again in public. It was in October, 1885, that he played for the last time in Berlin, and if a proof was needed on the part of the musical world how faithful it has continued in its allegiance to the greatest of all planists, or on the part of Rubinstein himself that he still remains facile princeps in spite of the many who have followed him, the colossal success of five concerts which he has just given in St. Petersburg. Moscow. Vienna. Dresden, and Berlin has most brilliantly demon-strated. When some six years ago, he retired from public life his intention was openly expressed never again to play for money in any of the European capitals. America was not taken into account at the time, for his experiences of twenty years ago were such that he felt firmly convinced no inducements could ever be offered sufficiently potent to take him across the formidable Atlantic. And yet it is the unforeseen and unexpected that happens oftenest; for, while, in spite of written promises and signed contracts, he would indeed be bold who should venture to assert as an incontrovertible certainty that Rubinstein will nce more be heard in our country next winter, none the less as matters look at present here is no positive reason to question the likelihood of his coming.

The announcement went forth that Rubinstein would be heard again; he has appeared five times, and the net result, which will be distributed among the poor of five large cities, is over \$21,000. It is not the first time that his beneficent art has been exercised in be-half of the indigent and needy. For years he has given with open hand; thousands and thousands have been devoted by him from his earnings to charities of every kind and description. In the art world of the past and present he stands alone as the shining example of a truism and generosity as rare as they are beautiful. A man who has done

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enthusiasm that has greeted his reappearance
in the ward one of the interness of the constep in the ward of the confor Rubinstein the man.

The natural question that comes from those
who have not been fortunate enough to heave
either seats or standing room at the concerts
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expected by the control of the condualities that have made him the planistic
standard for all time. To all who asked the ansolve has privip that the given and with a complays more wonderfully than ever. Or, to put it
in the words of one of the most distinguished
units grown, it possible, a claw or two me.

Physically he is still a picture of sturdy
manhood. A few gray hairs are to be noticed,
though not sufficient to give a different aspect
the control of the control of the conHis teeth, however, have not, provide
friends as fast and firm as his looks, and in
forsaking him have left an added touch to his
resemblance to Beethoven. His movements,
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of life when each had passed his sixificity birticity. Inanimossly it was conceded that birticity. Inanimossly it was conceded that the birticity. In animossly it was conceded that the birticity of the two.

After the concerto followed a Caprice Russia for piano and orchestra, which has not in apply been called an "othnographic study in tones." What it lacks in depth of musical retains and in clearness or the reason of its general and the clearness and of the charm of its concert feetiveness and of the charm of its concern feetiveness and of the charm of its concern feetiveness and of the charm of its concern feetiveness and of the concern feetiveness correctly with plaudits that could not possibly have been more cordial or more flattering. The duties of the order to accommodate at the product of the concern feetiveness converting the product at the state of the hundreds unable to gain admission to the other parts of the house. The last division of the pregramme had been reached, and this amounteed live plano solitant and mission to the other parts of the house. The last division of the pregramme had been reached, and this amounteed live plano solitant and mission to the other parts of the house. The last division of the pregramme had been reached, and this amounted live plano solitant and mission to the other parts of the house in the state of the feetiveness competition when he are the product of the pregramme had been reached, and this amounted live plano pieces in reached, and this amounted live plano pieces in the first of his feeting and the control of the pregramme had been reached, and this amounted live plano pieces in the life of the product of the pregramme had been reached, and this amounted live plano pieces in the life of the pregramme ha

Bread, Biscuit.

AKES, raised with Royal Baking Powder, will be whiter, sweeter, lighter, finer flavored, more delicious and wholesome, than if made with any other baking powder.

The last spoonful in a can of Royal Baking Powder will be found as good as the first, and the last cake will be as light as the first, because the Royal has keeping qualities which all others lack.

... A spoonful of Royal will go further than a spoonful of any other powder. It is the strongest because it is the purest-

astounding case with which all kinds of finger and wrist passages are tossed off suggests not a difficulty victoriously overcome, but a native ability superior to whatover vexes or affrights talents of a lesser order.

When the final notes had been played and Rubinstein rose from the piano visibly exhausted by the unwonted excitement of the evening, and of the hereulean task he had set himself, there areas such a tumult as has rarely been heard in any concert hall, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, Again and again he bowed to those in front, behind, and a great shout went up that spoke of a popularity than which Wagner and Liszt have known no greater. Before the hero of the evening appeared again, however, in response to the plaudits and braves of his audience, who had crowded forward, a compact mass of humanity surrounding the stage, while others had clambered on their chairs to enthe a botter view, a servant came out, closed the plane, locked it, and put the key, with significant authoritativeness, into his pocket. The encores which had been added in Vienna and Dresden, and on which the insatiable had counted, were not to be granted. Those who were of the opinion, however, that at last the time had come for Rubinstein's charity to "begin at home." rejoiced over that key safely bestowed in the capacious pocket of the attendant Cerberus. For the good manners of the Beriliners be it said that, in spite of the expressive pantomine assurance that nothing further would be added to the evening's programme, but few left the concert hall or ceased their appliause, in answer to which Rubinstein appeared some half dozen times. Finally the gas was lowered, and the most important and eventful cencert of the present seased their appliause, in answer to which Rubinstein will face an audience again, both times in order to lend the powerful attraction of his name and concept by for he was departed in his company. New Yorkers who have experienced the final scenes at the closing matiness of our late German opera

FIRST THINGS.

The Carlosity Hunter Searches the Eccords of Several Articles,

The first bell rung in America was erected on the first church ever built in this country. early in 1494. Columbus landed at Isabella. n the island of San Domingo, in D 1493, and soon built a church. Shortly afterward a new city was begun in the royal plain of La Vega, and was called La Vega, or the City of the Plains. The church, with its bell, and all the other houses of Isabella, was then moved to La Vega. In 1542 the new City of the Plains was destroyed by an earthquake. About a quarter of a century ago, in the branch-

moved to La Vega. In 1542 the new City of the Plains was destroyed by an earthquake. About a quarter of a century ago, in the branches of a fig tree which had grown up among the ruins of the belify tower of the church, a bell was seen, which proved to be the original bell in question, and this historic bell is now in the city of Washington. It is of bronze, eight inches by six and a half, bears the letter F in old Gothic characters, and has the image of San Miguel on its surface.

The first drops of blood shed in the War of the Rebellion, it has been declared, are at the present time in the possession of Col. B. F. Hawkes of the Pension Office in Washington. They were shed by Col. B. F. Kelley, who commanded the Federal forces at the battle of the first builts fired pierced Col. Kelley's lung and stained his vost, which was preserved. Col. Kelley did not die, although the surgeon pronounced his wound mortal.

The first printing press in the United States began its civilizing work at Cambridge, Mass, in Harvard University, in 1633. The first American-made fillustration, it is believed, is in Tully's Almanae, of Boston, in 1638. The first American-made fillustration, it is believed, is in Tully's Almanae, of Boston, in 1638. The first American copper-plate portrait published in this country was in Increase Mather's 'Ichabod,' published in 1793. The first three engravers were Faul Revere, Benjamin Franklin, and Isaiah Thomas, who distinguished himself at the battle of Lexington.

The first porterhouse steak was so named in New York city, in the famous old tavern of Martin Morrison, at 327 Pearl street. This was a favorite resort of seafaring men. A steak being called for by an old pilot one night, Morrison said he had no steaks, but would cut and broil for him a thick slice from the sirion which had just been prepared for roasting the next day. Morrison's place was known as the Porter House in the neighborheed, and its frequenters soon got to talking about the Porter House in the neighborheed and its frequenters s